# Siona language

The **Siona language** (otherwise known as Sioni, Pioje, Pioche-Sioni, Ganteyabain, Ganteya, Ceona, Zeona, Koka, Kanú) is a <u>Tucanoan</u> language of Colombia and Ecuador.

As of 2013, Siona is spoken by about 550 people.<sup>[3]</sup> Teteté dialect (Eteteguaje) is extinct.<sup>[4]</sup>

## **Phonology**

#### **Vowels**

There are 6 oral vowels and six nasal vowels. Only nasal vowels occur next to a nasal consonant /m/ or /n/.

	Back	Central	Front
High	iĩ	iĩ	u ũ
Mid	εæ̃		οõ
Low		аã	

#### **Consonants**

There are two series of obstruent consonant. Both often produce a noticeable delay before the onset of the following vowel: the 'fortis' series (written p t  $\check{c}$  k kw s h hw) tends to be <u>aspirated</u>, with a noisy transition to the vowel, while the 'lenis' series (written b d g gw ' z), optionally voiced, is <u>glottalized</u>, with a silent transition to the vowel, which in turn tends to be <u>laryngealized</u>. The <u>glottal stop</u> is faint, and noticeable primarily in the laryngealizing effect it has on adjacent vowels.

Siona					
Gantëya coca					
Native to	Colombia, Ecuador				
Region	Putumayo River				
Ethnicity	Siona people, Teteté people				
Native speakers	500 (2000– 2008) <sup>[1]</sup>				
Language	Tucanoan				
family	<ul><li>Western</li></ul>				
	<ul><li>Napo</li></ul>				
	■ Siona– Secoya				
	<ul><li>Siona</li></ul>				
Languag	je codes				
ISO 639-3	Either: snn – Siona teb – Teteté				
Glottolog	sion1247 (htt p://glottolog.o rg/resource/lan guoid/id/sion12 47) <sup>[2]</sup>				

	bilabial	alveolar	prepalatal	velar	labio-velar	glottal
voiceless plosives	p <sup>h</sup>	ţ <sup>h</sup>	t∫ʰ	k <sup>h</sup>	k <sup>w h</sup>	
voiced plosives	p°~b°	t'~d'~r		k°~g°	kw ° ~ gw °	?
Fricative		s;s'~z'				h;h™
Nasal	m	n				
Semi-vowel			j ~ ɲ		w	

/t $^{?}/$  is realized as [ $\Gamma$ ] between vowels. /j/ is realized as [ $\eta$ ] next to nasal vowels.

#### **Stress**

Stress is obligatory on all verb stems, root words, and some suffixes. It disappears when the syllable is not the nucleus of a <u>phonological word</u>. Some monosyllabic morphemes have both stressed and unstressed forms. Although the position of stress within a word is not contrastive, vocalic and consonantal allophony depends on whether a syllable is stressed. Initial stressed vowels followed by unstressed vowels are long and have a falling tone.

### References

- 1. Siona (https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/snn/) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015) Teteté (https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/teb/) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)
- 2. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Siona-Tetete" (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/sion1247). Glottolog 3.0. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
- 3. "Vocabulary of the Language Used by the Indians in These Missions" (http://www.wdl.org/en/it em/8987/). World Digital Library. Retrieved 2013-05-23.
- 4. Hammarström (2015) Ethnologue 16/17/18th editions: a comprehensive review: online appendices

### **External links**

- Wheeler, Alva. 1970. *Grammar of the Siona language, Colombia, South America. (http://www.s il.org/acpub/repository/22683.pdf)* Ph.D. thesis. University of California. 192 p.
- Vocabulario de la lengua que usan los indios de estas misiones (http://www.wdl.org/en/item/89 87/).
  World Digital Library. Around 600 1699. Retrieved 2013-05-23. Check date values in: | date= (help)
- Siona (https://ids.clld.org/contributions/256) (Intercontinental Dictionary Series)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Siona\_language&oldid=937531551"

This page was last edited on 25 January 2020, at 16:45 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the <u>Terms of Use and Privacy Policy</u>. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the <u>Wikimedia Foundation</u>, Inc., a non-profit organization.